The Government deserved to be congratulated for establishing grant-in-aid Ayurveda Hospitals at Nagercoil and Quilon. But the grants-in-aid awarded to those hospitals were too inadequate to meet the rent of buildings, cost of establishment, etc. If the *vaidyans* and their assistants were paid adequately for their services and grants-in-aid sufficient to meet hospital charges, rents of buildings, etc. were awarded, the enhanced usefulness of those institutions would certainly tend to lessen the expenditure incurred on behalf of the Allopathic Hospitals.

DEWAN'S REPLY : ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യശാലകളേയും, ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യന്മാരേയും സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും അനേകം ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിൻെറ പുരോഗമനത്തിനായി ആണ്ടുതോറും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ തുക ഓരോ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിലായി ചിലവാക്കിയും വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ പരിഷ്കരണത്തിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെക്കൂടി ആലോചിക്കാം.

[Government have done much to encourage Ayurveda *vaidyans* and *vaidyasalas*. Increased amounts are allotted annually for the department. The points urged by you will also be considered by Government when they take the question of reforming the department.]

67. The Ayurveda Department.

MR. C. KRISHNAN VAIDYAN (*Nominated*) speaking in Malayalam said that Ayurveda was a great scientific system, extremely popular in the State and eminently suited to the conditions obtaining there. Since the inception of the Department at the time of Dewan Mr. Krishnan Nair, the department had grown and earned a popularity out of all proportion to the money spent on it. It was necessary to bestow special attention for making that purely indigenous system of treatment still more popular and to encourage the experts engaged in it.

The Ayurveda Hospital at Trivandrum had become very popular, the average daily attendance being 350 persons. But the existing staff was quite inadequate to cope with the work of examining, and prescribing medicines for, so large a number of patients daily resorting to the hospital. A chief *vaidyan* and an Assistant *vaidyan* should immediately be sanctioned in addition to the existing staff.

A specially qualified *vaidyan* should be appointed in the *Ayurveda* Hospital at Trivandrum to impart efficient practical training to the students of the Ayurveda College. It was necessary that the College and the Hospital should be in close proximity to each other so that the students might conveniently attend to their practical work. The college and pharmacy were located in rented buildings. A Government building should be provided at least for the College.

There was provision in the Ayurveda Hospital for the treatment of only eight in-patients. Arrangements should be made to increase the number of such patients in the hospital to at least twenty-four.

Perhaps the most striking testimony to the value of the Ayurvedic system of treatment was the popularity enjoyed by the Trivandrum hospital. More institutions of the kind could advantageously be established in other parts of the country. For the time being, a scheme for the establishment of at least one hospital in each of the Revenue Divisions should be taken in hand.

The sites of some *vaidyasalas* were chosen with an eye to the convenience of the *vaidyans* concerned rather than of the public. Those *vaidyasalas* should be shifted to more convenient and easily accessible places.

The *vaidyans* of the Ezhava community were not sufficiently encouraged by the department. The *vaidyasalas* run by Ezhavas should be more liberally awarded grants-in-aid and the community should be given better representation in the Ayurvedic institutions such as hospitals and College.

DEWAN'S REPLY: ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പരിഷ്കരിക്കുമ്പോൾ താമസിയാതെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഉദ്ദേശം. നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞ കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം കൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു ചെയ്യാം.

[It is proposed to reform the Ayurveda Department without delay; and then your representations will also be considered by Government.]

68. Educational Reforms.

MR. KANAKKU ARUMUGAPERUMAL PILLAI MATHEVAN PILLAI (*Tovala taluk*) said that in times gone by the State was essentially agricultural and not industrial in character and that therefore education was not regarded in those days as quite necessary to popular well-being. But times had changed and the need for education was becoming more and more evident.

The State spent Rs. 30 lakhs every year on education; but more than half of that amount was devoted to higher education. Primary education deserved better attention and a larger share of the annual allotments provided in the Education budgets. Specified amounts should be provided year after year for making primary education universal. Several parts of the country were still in a state of complete illiteracy.

The educational system of the State stood in need of radical reform. Industrial education should be given more prominence than the purely literary education which was in vogue. In certain schools, some instruction was imparted on industrial subjects; but it was not of the right kind. In making education more commercial and industrial in character, the particular needs of the various localities and